

sonnel in each of the soil and water conservation districts in Arkansas. Since there are 76 soil and water conservation districts in Arkansas, it would reduce support to district cooperators in this State in a total amount of more than \$744,000," Mr. Hurley said.

"This would be coming at a time when recent workload studies indicate a need for an additional 52 technicians to assist districts in Arkansas," he stressed.

"If the U.S. Congress approves the budget as proposed, it would be a disaster to our soil and water conservation work in Arkansas and throughout the United States. It would have adverse effects on the welfare of every man, woman, and child in America," Mr. Hurley emphasized.

"This proposal would be a blow to conservation generally, and would hurt soil and water conservation immensely," he added.

Mr. Hurley thinks the proposal should not be approved by Congress for the following reasons:

1. It would treat the American landowner unfairly. It would charge the American landowner for technical assistance which the Federal Government provides free in large doses to foreign nations.

2. It would curtail a program which benefits city, as well as farm people, since conservation and development of natural resources is vital for the welfare of every consumer.

3. It would slow up the effort to reduce water pollution resulting from erosion and sedimentation.

4. It would reduce the beauty of the countryside in rural America.

5. It would slow up needed adjustments in land use.

6. It would hit the economically depressed areas hardest. Much of what can be done to alleviate poverty in rural areas is associated with the use of soil and water resources. Soil and water conservation is basic to economic development in rural areas and family farm stability.

7. It would penalize the small farmer who couldn't afford to pay. The family farms are the very backbone of rural America. They operate most of the land and are the first custodians of the water.

8. It would demoralize the Soil Conservation Service. The Soil Conservation Service has become known as the finest scientific agency of its kind in the world for supplying technical assistance for complete resource planning and development, acre by acre, farm by farm, property by property, on individual holdings, watersheds, and whole communities.

9. It would increase costs. A collection system outside of the accepted tax structure in America would have to be devised.

10. Future generations could undergo untold suffering if the soil and water conservation effort in this Nation is decreased. History is full of fallen civilizations that failed because of neglect of the land.

11. To make a political football out of our great natural resources is to threaten the future welfare of the United States.

Mr. Hurley suggests that each citizen ask himself this question: "Am I willing to see our nationwide soil and water conservation program wrecked which was so firmly established in the 1930's?"

MEXICO NEEDS SOME GEORGE HILDNERS

(Mr. HUNGATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, Missouri, which boasts the first school of journalism at Columbia, Mo., has one of the outstanding rural newspapers in

the United States at Washington, Mo., published by a man who knows his community and speaks as its conscience, Jim Miller.

Jim has recently written an editorial which I believe encompasses the true meaning of the words, brotherhood, fellowship, and ecumenicity. In my judgment, no one's life better exemplifies the highest standards of our Judeo-Christian ethic than the man about whom the following editorial was written, the Monsignor George J. Hildner, PAVF.

The editorial follows:

MEXICO NEEDS SOME GEORGE HILDNERS

(By James L. Miller)

What Mexico needs more than anything else is a bunch of George Hildners in the villages, towns the size of Washington and larger, and in the rural areas.

The Mexican people are not lazy. They will gladly work 10 hours a day for 8 or 10 cents an hour, 7 days a week without grumbling.

The men in rural Mexico, which is actually the Mexico, get up early in the mornings and take off for the fields, where they will do all kinds of work from cutting down brush, putting up fences, and generally tending the fields.

While the men are at work, the wives and children are home doing fancy needle work, making crude chairs, tables, and other household wares. A few of the children can be spared at times to go to school.

There is no system, no guidance and no cooperative effort at all. While they visit, dance and party together, they work alone, each in his own way.

A little village not too far from Monterrey was pointed out to the Missourian's reporter as typical all over Mexico—that is, typical of villages in the more productive farming areas. The villages in the mountains are something else. That is where you look for a cactus bush to answer nature's call, instead of an outhouse. The lowly outhouse is too advanced and too modern for the mountain areas.

The name of the village in question is San Miguel. This village, like scores of others all over Mexico, is overrun with new kinds of "interdenominational" missionaries, who seem to have their headquarters in Seattle, Wash., and their spawning grounds on the American side of the Rio Grande Valley. From here these missionaries, in all sorts of rigs and conveyances, take off into Mexico to bring salvation to the people.

"Most of these people were brought up as Catholics," one of these missionaries told me, "and our job is to convert them to Christianity."

"Don't you consider Catholics Christians?" we asked.

"Well, yes, in a way," was the reply, "but they are really pagans. Do you know that they worship pictures and statues?"

We tried to explain to this missionary that it takes much more than shouting hallelujah, and quotes from the Bible to make a Christian—that the material well-being must go hand in hand with the spiritual. We tried to explain that a man with an empty stomach, a hungry wife, and half starved children, and a tumbledown doghouse for a home is not apt to put much stock in Bible quotations alone.

"When they are saved, and when they have testified before the assembly, the Lord will provide for their needs," the missionary replied. "Ask and you shall receive," says the Bible. "The Lord never fails—the Lord always provides for the repentant sinners. Amen, amen. The Lord go with you. Will you attend our service tonight, and perhaps testify?"

There was no point carrying on this argument, but we firmly declined to attend one of the services out there in somebody's back yard.

The point we are trying to make is that if men of George Hildner's stamp served these villages, the first thing they would find out would be the natural abilities of the people. If they did fancy needle work and could make furniture after a fashion, he would soon promote a hall in the village, where all of these people would work together, where they would be paid so much every day for what they did.

He would make connections in a nearby large city as outlets for these various products, and in no time at all a well-paying business could be established with steady incomes for the workers and incomes that would enable them to have better homes, bread and butter on their tables, and their children in the village schools.

There is plenty of opportunity in all of these Mexican villages for such enterprises, and there can be no doubt at all that these enterprises could in a very few years provide mounting incomes for the people and a higher standard of living than any of them have ever dreamed of having.

The same cooperative resourcefulness could be applied on the farms where the men work. There is a great need for the food products they raise in this part of the world, and there is no doubt at all that a thriving economy could soon be established. Such an economy would make for both better citizens and better Christians.

But the "interdenominational missionaries" roaming around in Mexico, repeating quotations from the Bible, which they have never been taught to understand, can't see it that way and will page through the Bible to find a quotation that will justify their stand.

THE SUPREME COURT

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

IMr. DORN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.1

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT AND THE NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT

(Mr. MURPHY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on March 22 Senator Dorn of Connecticut introduced in the other body two bills recommended by the administration—one to amend the Federal Firearms Act and the other to amend the National Firearms Act.

On August 3, 1963, Senator Dorn introduced legislation which was not as far reaching or effective as this legislation is in meeting the mail-order gun problem in this country. I introduced similar measures in the House on August 20, 1963. Today I am introducing in the House amendments to the Firearms Acts similar to those introduced by the Senator from Connecticut.

In the last Congress this measure was relentlessly opposed and subsequently killed by the gun lobby, which is one of the most formidable and effective lobbies in legislative history. These amendments have been carefully studied and

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after 4 years of detailed hearings, provisions are made to insure that this legislation is acceptable to people who come from the Western part of the United States. I know that in the Western States, gun laws are suited to fit the general area involved and are acceptable to the ranchers, farmers, and people who live in scattered areas.

The chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee has commented that we are about to arrive at a sensible compromise on the question. The American Bar Association agreed to set up a committee to study this question because of the constitutional questions involved. The constitutional right to bear arms is involved and this is very sensitive with people who live not only in the West by all over the United States. The American Bar Association also set up a committee to draft a uniform measure for the States which the States themselves could implement, or do whatever they wish to do about gun laws. It is expected that this report will come out of the Judiciary Committees of the Congress because of the constitutional question involved.

A detailed line by line explanation of the legislation appears in the RECORD of March 22 commencing on page 5357.

This legislation introduced today on behalf of the administration is comprehensive and more encompassing than measures introduced 2 years ago.

In the complacent years gone by, when 10 million weapons were placed in unknown hands, the laws of this country were inadequate or unable to control to any significant degree the future tragedies that would be perpetrated by this careless commerce.

The two bills which I have just introduced will in brief do the following:

First. Prohibit mail-order sales of firearms to individuals by limiting firearms shipments in interstate and foreign commerce to shipments between importers, manufacturers, and dealers.

Second. Prohibit sales by federally licensed importers, manufacturers, and dealers, of all types of firearms to persons under 21 years of age, except that sales of sporting rifles and shotguns could continue to be made to persons over 18 years of age.

Third. Curb the flow into the United States of surplus military weapons and other firearms not suitable for sporting purposes.

Fourth. Bring under Federal control interstate shipment and disposition of large-caliber weapons such as bazookas and antitank guns, and destructive devices such as grenades, bombs, missiles, and rockets.

Fifth. Increase license fees, registration fees, and occupational taxes under the Federal and National Firearms Acts.

Sixth. Provide other Federal controls designed to make it feasible for States to control more effectively traffic in firearms within their borders under their police power.

Senator Dodd's investigations reveal that a cursory examination of the past which has asked for this legislation for the future has revealed that there is definitely a problem of sufficient scope to justify Federal controls. As for the

scope of this problem let us look at the record.

In 1953, 5,000 people were murdered with firearms. Fourteen hundred were murdered with rifles and shotguns. About 2,500 of these murders were committed with mail-order weapons. Senator Dodd's investigation reveals that as recently as January 30, 1965, a 15-year-old youngster from nearby Baltimore, shot and killed his father, mother, and sister with a foreign-made, 0.38 caliber revolver, which he had purchased from the gunrunner, Martin Retting, in Los Angeles, Calif.

As he was arrested, another gun was being delivered to him by Railway Express from the same gunrunner.

This is the same gunrunner who imported and sold the telescopic sight used by Lee Harvey Oswald to track and kill President Kennedy.

On February 4, 1965, a student at the University of California shot and killed his biology instructor with a foreign-made, Walther P-38 pistol, which he purchased from Hunter's Lodge, a mail-order gunrunner firm in Alexandria, Va.

I would cite the following recent reports of "sniper" murders and shootings in the subcommittee files. They have one thing in common. They involve boys in their middle teens and rifles that are available by mail order.

In New York City, a 16-year-old admitted wounding an 11-year-old boy with a mail-order type rifle in a sniper attack.

In New York State, a 16-year-old youngster shot a young bride with a mail-order type rifle.

Again, in New York State, two youngsters ages 14 and 17, are involved in the sniper shooting with a mail-order rifle of two elderly men.

In St. Louis, two youths are held by police in the rifle sniping of homes.

In Los Angeles, one youth is killed and another wounded by a rifleman armed with a mail-order type firearm.

I could go on, reading into the RECORD page after page of these needless atrocities. But I have said enough to show that this is a vast problem, which involves every city and village and which potentially threatens the safety of any and every home in the land.

In my own neighborhood a young boy walking his dog had the dog shot and killed one step ahead of him by an unknown sniper. It is obvious that Federal action is needed to assist State and local authorities in controlling this menace to our society.

The need for this legislation should be obvious to all responsible thinking Americans. Only the closed-minded and obstinate will fail to see the practicality of these changes.

Senator Dodd's hearings reveal that during 1963 and 1964, almost 2½ million firearms were imported into the United States from England, Germany, France, Italy, and Spain.

This figure does not include the tens of thousands of ordnance-type firearms, including antitank guns.

Now does it include the tens of thousands of weapons which have been imported as parts, components, or scrap metal.

When this colossal inventory of surplus foreign weapons is channeled to individual purchasers through the mail-order route in defiance or in indifference to local and State laws, the task of local authorities becomes insuperable.

These investigations conducted by the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee revealed that mail-order firearms have been sent to known criminals in cities all across the country.

Guns have been pouring into New York City in circumvention of the well-known Sullivan law there.

In Pittsburgh, juveniles and convicted criminal are receiving mail-order weapons, despite the uniform firearms act of the State of Pennsylvania.

Four thousand of Chicago's citizens, over a 3-year period, received weapons from just two mail-order dealers. One thousand of them had criminal records.

In Los Angeles, many mail-order firearms have been confiscated from convicted felons who used them in the commission of armed robberies.

In September of 1964, the Federal Bureau of Investigation seized four Russian Army Tokarev semiautomatic rifles, which had been shipped into an area of high racial tension in Mississippi by one of our largest firearms importers.

In December of 1964, we had the attempted shelling of the United Nations building by a German World War II mortar which was traced to a firm in New Jersey.

In October 1964, as a result of a feared assassination attempt on President Johnson, a cache of automatic firearms, including foreign weapons, was seized by authorities near Corpus Christie, Tex.

In November of 1963, a Finnish antitank gun was taken from three youths in New Jersey who were discovered shelling nearby farm buildings. FBI information demonstrates that in those areas where firearms regulations are lax, the homicide rate by firearms is substantially higher than in those areas where there are more stringent controls.

In Dallas, Tex., and Phoenix, Ariz., where firearms regulations are practically nonexistent, the percentage of homicides committed by guns in 1963 was 72 and 65.9 percent respectively.

Of particular significance is the fact that in cities where there are strong regulations we have the following figures: Chicago, 46.4 percent; Los Angeles, 43.5 percent; Detroit, 40 percent; and Philadelphia 36 percent. And in New York City, with its much maligned Sullivan law, the rate of murder by gun was 25 percent. Thus, regulation has made a strong impact on this situation even though the uncontrolled interstate traffic makes it easy to evade the law. This legislation will wipe out all mail-order sales to individuals.

It will stop retail sales everywhere to juveniles under 21, except that sales of sporting rifles and shotguns could continue to persons over 18 years of age.

It will dry up the torrent of imported surplus weapons.

It will rigidly control the availability of bazookas, antitank guns, grenades, bombs, and other such deadly playthings now turning up regularly in American

cities and towns, and it will drive out the fly-by-night gun dealers and limit the field to responsible stable businessmen.

It will not prohibit sportsmen, marksmen, and bona fide gun clubs and organizations from pursuing their avocation with the same fervent diligence of the past.

It will not restrict the father who wishes to train his son in the proper use of firearms.

I have been a hunter and a soldier on active duty for more than a decade and understand the use of weapons. I have personally trained thousands of Americans in the proper use of firearms, not only personal weapons but crew-served and large caliber weapons. The purpose of this training, of course, was for the defense of our country.

I know that the President shares this concern for the welfare of the legitimate gun industry and of sportsmen everywhere.

The laws which the President has proposed and which I introduce today seek to safeguard the legitimate use of weapons by outlawing the abuse of weapons.

So I ask that all who form a part of the arms industry, manufacturers, dealers, and users, join with us in this effort to surround the legitimate use of firearms with controls that are humane, sane, and civilized, that treat the possession of weapons as a high responsibility, and that regard human life as a sacred thing to be protected at all costs.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the increasing evidence of the major role the firearm plays in our crime picture and in view of the obvious success of strong gun controls, I urge my colleagues in the House to give high priority to moving this legislation on to the President's desk.

GLENN CURTIS AND JOHNNY WOODEN

(Mr. BRAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, seldom has the impact of a great teacher on a dedicated student been more apparent than last weekend when ex-Martinsville, Ind., basketball star Johnny Wooden's UCLA Bruins met Michigan in a game for the NCAA basketball crown.

Even listening to the game over the radio was most dramatic. The announcer kept saying that the crowd was waiting for the drive for victory that they knew would be made by Johnny Wooden's team. The tension in waiting for this drive even confused the powerful Michigan team. When the drive did come it placed Johnny Wooden among basketball immortals—his team had twice in succession won the national crown.

Those of us who had known and seen his great teacher, the late Glenn Curtis, operate in the heyday of Indiana basketball, understood what was happening. Glenn Curtis was a great teacher and so is Johnny Wooden. Back of every success there is a teacher and no one canathom how far over the expanse of time

and distance the influence of a truly great teacher can be realized.

Glenn Curtis was a great teacher because he built strength and character. He was a strong disciplinarian, a teacher in the greatest sense of the word. As it is with all great teachers, his influence goes on and on years after his death.

AN INVITATION TO AMERICA'S CLERGY TO HELP THE NEGROES OF ALABAMA

(Mr. MARTIN of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, every fair minded person recognizes there are serious economic conditions faced by many Negroes in the South and in my State of Alabama. All of us want every American to be able to realize the full potential of the American dream. Following is a letter I addressed to Bishop John Wesley Lord of the Methodist Church, advancing one suggestion in which America's clergymen could be helpful. There may be other programs which are better, and I call your attention to this letter in the hope that it may begin constructive thinking and action to help those in the South who need more than marches and demonstrations to give them the opportunity for a better life.

The letter follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 22, 1965.

REV. JOHN WESLEY LORD,
Methodist Bishop,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BISHOP LORD: For more than 100 years, the people of the South have been torn with a problem that has pervaded our entire society—a problem so great and at the same time so insoluble that it gave birth in 1861 to the most tragic chapter in our Nation's history. Now that tragedy is being repeated and old hatreds reborn in the streets of Selma. Once again, people from other States are marching in the South and to Montgomery, inflamed and angered.

Those gallant, brave men who died upon the flaming fields of Shiloh or Gettysburg did not settle it; the cruel dictates of the victor upon the vanquished did not resolve it; the bitter recriminations of reconstruction did not for a moment ease the pain of it. And neither you who come to the South in what you believe to be in the spirit of a holy crusade, nor the Federal soldier with a bayonet, nor the President's civil rights voting enunciation, will in themselves liberate the Negro from the caste of second class citizenship.

We of the South have lived with this problem every year, every month, every day since slaves became freemen. You cannot make it go away by invoking the power of prayer unless we work in God's way; you cannot erase it with the heel of federalism or by advocating violation of Federal authority, you cannot remedy it by the accuser pointing the finger of scorn at the accused. Members of the clergy, above all others, should know this.

Negroes of the South, as well as those in other sections of our country, have suffered many hardships, many privations, many degradations. Thinking people who have lived close to them in the South for so long would be the last to ignore these facts. Many of

the colored race live in what you and I would classify as the most abject poverty; many of them are uneducated; many of them are undernourished—physically, spiritually, socially. Perhaps these are factors that many would argue need the insistent hand of the Federal Government.

You who live in other sections of the Nation have prescribed many palliatives; you have acted upon the instinct of human emotion to settle a problem that cannot be corrected by such visitations as you recently participated in in Selma. Your presence among us, however well intentioned, only compounded the social problem unsettled for 100 years and which is to remain unsettled until practical solutions are found to eliminate the cause.

May I ask, Bishop Lord, when you depart from Selma; when the Negro and his legion of sympathizers have marched from Selma to Montgomery, when the Federal edicts enroll all as full-fledged voters regardless of qualifications, what then? Have you taken the Negro from his one-room shack and placed him into a productive, well-paying job? Will you have provided him the means of caring for his family? Will he have equal opportunity in this vast and wonderful land? Will you have instilled within his mind and heart the responsibility that goes with citizenship? Will you still feel the same about him tomorrow as you did in Selma?

Then where do we go when the marching and singing are over and the prayers are soundless in tomorrow's quiet aftermath? Who, then, will carry his burden of building a new life? Will his emancipation become again a sterile proclamation in the world of fears and frustration? What then, Bishop Lord?

Where will this Negro who has been driven from the cotton farm by modern machines and the shift in agricultural economy find his future? Where will the poverty-stricken family of 10 living on Government dole in a squalid farmhouse, find the happy home that is the promise of America?

Could you help them, Bishop Lord? Could the ministers of America seek practical ways of providing destitute families opportunities in other sections of the Nation? Will the ministers of America rise to this challenge to seek better living conditions for them elsewhere? Is this not Christianity, Bishop Lord, or must we repeat with Edwin Markham:

"How will the future reckon with this man,
How answer the brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world."

All your prayers and memorial services will not lift the Negro overnight into a world of dreams realized. All the pious pronouncements of the well intentioned will not give him the full rank of citizenship. And we of the South are incapable economically of performing what is expected of us and what the Nation has been beguiled into believing can be accomplished with the stroke of a pen or passage of the President's bill now before Congress.

There is not enough money in all our State treasuries, all our private institutions, all our houses of finance to provide the Negro with what he seeks, what he wants and what he has been led to believe that he will have. There is no royal road to success in the right to vote, Bishop Lord. And the right to vote, as precious as it appears to the Nation, is not the burning issue for the Negro people today.

Ministers of our denomination—of all denominations, have the greatest challenge in all the history of America. They can join in a holy crusade greater than any other of our age. Find jobs, find homes, remove thousands of Negroes from the stagnant life that has been theirs since 1863. I do not propose this idea as original. It has been

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suggested by great leaders of the past and of our own day, but never a program of America's clergy.

In the spirit of John Wesley, we can do in our time as he did in his. It was this spirit of giving concrete help to the poor and the disenfranchised, the social outcast, that leaped the ocean and brought Methodism to its zenith in America.

There are true economic pockets of poverty in the South where the Negro is dependent upon the white man's economy and yet he comprises, in some counties, 80 percent of the population. Could the ministers of America help to remove these thousands from bondage and help provide them with the equal opportunity they have been promised?

Oh, with what missionary zeal could this be accomplished. Let us address ourselves to this great problem of our age with a mass effort. Help these people find themselves. We of the South appeal to you for aid. We do not hate the Negro. It is not in our hearts to persecute him, to hold him down, to limit him. But the task is beyond us and our economy.

Let us not call for troops, but rather call upon a force with far greater power—the brotherhood of man which is the basis of our Judeo-Christian heritage. This is a power greater than all the troops, mightier than any sword. Let us call upon the churches in every community across our broad and bountiful land to use this mighty power to lift the Negro by his bootstraps to a better life.

In 5 years, at most a decade, this monstrous problem can be solved if the churches will answer the call. Small churches can help with relocating a family or two; large churches can find productive work for a score of families. Multiply this by the work of churches of all denominations in every one of our 50 States of our Union. Ministers can capture this vision, reach into the South with the long arm of understanding of the real problem of economics.

This would be a completely voluntary movement of people working through the love of God. It would mean that we would remove from the welfare rolls of the South thousands of impoverished families. We would restrain them, make them welcome in communities throughout the land and find productive work for them as useful and contributing citizens. This challenge should be especially appealing to those ministers in States that have less than 10 percent Negro population. We know these ministers are anxious to do their part in the full emancipation of their fellow Americans as evidenced by their presence in Selma.

I have been part of the southern community all my life. I have known the Negro for what he is; and for the most part he is a good citizen, a deeply religious person. His right to vote should be fundamental. No one wants to deny him that right, if he is qualified. No one should insist upon that right, for black or white, if the man or woman is not qualified or responsible for his actions as a good citizen.

I propose this measure in somber and dedicated reflection: organize a campaign to help erase poverty, ignorance and the evils of vanishing opportunity. If the church fails, then we admit that religion in America has failed. We have spent millions of dollars on our own churches and our programs. Our houses of worship are beginning to have every modern convenience: air conditioning, luxurious pews, elevators. Floodlights and full page newspaper advertisements proclaim to the world the affluence of our edifices. Many of the homes of our ministers are posh with the modern comforts in a world gone mad for comforts. By comparison, how paltry have been our contributions to him and his family who live in

shack on the edge of a pasture that once grew cotton.

How much more important to our Nation and the world would be a crusade of salvaging these wasted lives than a vain display of whipped up emotions on our streets, of cities of the South, calling forth the scorn, ridicule and derision of the world upon the heads and hearts of thousands of fine white people who are guilty of no wrong except that which fate wrought.

Marches may be more stimulating, for sure, and the rewards appear on the surface more appealing, but perhaps many Christians should be reminded that Christ said: "Therefore, when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee as hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets that they may have the glory of men."

Such marches evoke hysteria, turbulence and antagonisms, and the results must be reckoned with by those participating in them and especially outsiders who feel that they are called upon to cleanse the houses of neighbors.

Let us clean our own houses as well as our own hearts; let us admit that by shows of emotions on the streets this problem will never be solved. And so, knowing this, let us move to other methods that can solve it, and thereby, "Let your light so shine that it will glorify your Father which is in heaven."

I hope you will be willing to take the lead in putting such a program into action. I am ready and willing to be helpful in whatever way I can. In order to create interest, I am making the proposal a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with the challenge that all religious Americans join in whatever effort you and other church leaders put forth in this campaign. We, of the South, are anxiously waiting to hear from you.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

JIM MARTIN,
Member of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES FRANCIS REILLY, ESQ.

Mr. DEVINE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday this House spent a great deal of time on the omnibus crime bill and a great many comments were made concerning the situation here in the District of Columbia, particularly as it related to the crime rate.

On the opposite side of the ledger, I think flowers for the living should be awarded and tribute paid to one of the outstanding attorneys in the Nation's Capital.

One of the first persons I met when I came to Congress in January 1959 was the Honorable James Francis Reilly. Since 1959 Mr. Reilly and I have become close personal friends, which friendship far transcends our different political affiliations.

Aside from Mr. Reilly's standing in the legal community, I have marveled at the substantial amount of time and energy which he has so freely and unselfishly given over the years to projects for the advancement of national as well as local interests.

In 1960, Mr. Reilly was appointed by all of the chief judges of all the courts in the District of Columbia, and the President of the Board of Commissioners, as one of the seven original, uncompensated

trustees of the Legal Aid Agency established by Congress in that year. It should be noted here that the then chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, the Honorable E. Earrett Prettyman, has stated that Mr. Reilly was "largely responsible for one of the major steps forward in the administration of justice in the Nation's Capital and, indeed, in the country as a whole" in his efforts with the Congress in urging the establishment of this Agency. Further, the Judicial Conference of the United States has recently recognized this Agency as the model which the Federal courts throughout the country should follow in establishing systems for implementation of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 for assignment of counsel to represent persons charged with crime and who are financially unable to retain counsel. Mr. Reilly was Chairman of the Legal Aid Agency at the time of his resignation, for personal reasons, on December 10, 1964.

In March 1961 the chairman of the Senate and House District of Columbia Committees appointed Mr. Reilly as the noncompensated Member-Chairman of the District of Columbia Armory Board. He served in that capacity until October 10, 1961, after the District of Columbia Stadium had been completed sufficiently for the first football game of the Washington Redskins on October 1, and the dedicatory ceremonies on October 7 with a game between George Washington University and Virginia Military Institute, attended by approximately 20,000 people.

I attended the swearing-in ceremonies of Mr. Reilly in March 1961 and watched with deep interest his work on the Armory Board and can attest to the industry, time, independence, and dedication which Mr. Reilly gave to this community effort, without compensation, for the outstanding job which the Board did while under his chairmanship. I can also recognize the financial sacrifice which Mr. Reilly suffered because of his necessary absences from his office because of his pressing obligations to his large, growing family, as well as his clients.

In September 1961, President Kennedy nominated and the Senate confirmed Mr. Reilly as a member of the seven-man Post Office Department Advisory Board. Mr. Reilly served as Acting Chairman of this Board for most of the time he served until his resignation on December 31, 1964. The work of this Board during Mr. Reilly's tenure received nationwide and congressional approbation, particularly the Board's published reports on research, mechanization and development; and equal employment opportunity.

In October 1962, Mr. Reilly was appointed by the U.S. district court as a member of that court's admissions and grievances committee, and as an examiner in civil and criminal procedure, extraordinary remedies, and real property, in which capacity he still serves.

During all of this period, Mr. Reilly has maintained an active practice of the law, and has actively participated in many other community, school, and church activities. Mr. Reilly has been